

## THREAT MADE TO KILL AXEL STEELE

Salt Lake, Aug. 14.—"If Axel Steele doesn't suffer at the hands of the law he will not live long."

This statement was made at the Industrial Workers of the World hall on West South Temple street yesterday afternoon. Feeling among the I. W. W. members has been strong since the former deputy sheriff, with his followers, succeeded in breaking up the street meeting on Second South street Tuesday night, bringing about a riot.

Steele has not been arrested. Chief of Police B. F. Grant said yesterday afternoon that he would not be. During the conference between Steele and the police chief yesterday the meeting held by Steele's men before the breaking up of the I. W. W. meeting was discussed.

The Industrial Worker and another man who vowed his intention of joining the organization at the earliest possible time, were arrested last night and held at the city jail on suspicion of having attempted to incite riot.

Joseph Clark carried an I. W. W. card when arrested. S. Moreley said, "I am not a member, but will be as soon as I get a chance." Patrolman C. C. Carstensen and A. D. Murphy were the arresting officers. Several other members were arrested on vagrancy charges.

At a meeting of the I. W. W. local last night at their hall it was voted that public meetings be suspended until reinforcements should arrive from the west and east.

The Industrial Workers declare their intention to obtain the right of free speech in Salt Lake.

"The constitution of the United States allows peaceful assemblies on the streets, and we, as citizens, propose to uphold the constitution," said S. Scarlett, secretary of the organization in this city.

Chief Grant has issued an order to the police department to stop all attempts on the part of the agitators to hold street meetings.

Mayor Park last night said that the action of Steele would be thoroughly investigated. He said that in the future the city ordinance which provides that permits must first be had from the city commission before street meetings can be held would hereafter be strictly enforced.

The mayor added that he was in possession of seemingly reliable information that a body of I. W. W. workers were on their way toward this city at the present time. These men, the mayor said, were originally bound for points east of this city, but would now probably make an effort to stop here.

JOSEPH W. BROWN DEAD.

American Fork, Aug. 13.—Joseph W. Brown, aged 44, a prosperous farmer of this city, died this morning after a short illness, of enlargement of the liver and leakage of the heart. He had not been in the best of health for the past six or eight months, but would not give up until he was compelled to go to bed about a week ago. Decedent was born in Salt Lake in September, 1869, and was the son of Benjamin and Mrs. Rebecca W. Brown, pioneers of that city, where

## CHICAGO DOCTOR WITH MYSTERIOUS POTION SLAYS MY LADY NICOTINE



Miss Gaston watching Dr. Kress apply "dope" to mouth of young cigarette fiend.

Thanks to a Chicago woman, Miss Lucy Page Gaston, head of the National Anti-Cigarette league, and Dr. D. H. Kress, the league's general secretary, my Lady Nicotine has been shown of all that once made her alluring to youth. She now stands out a horrible hag.

Every day Miss Gaston holds a clinic. Cigarette fiends who come to be cured have their mouths washed out with a potion of nitrate of silver, much diluted. This is said to take away all desire for cigarette.

was arrested yesterday afternoon.

His arrest followed alleged remarks reflecting on the character and chastity of Miss Beatrice Harrie, chambermaid at the American hotel, who is one of the chief witnesses against Hargrove.

The arrest of Kladis was made by Deputy Sheriff Altha Williams in the corridors, adjoining the chamber, where the investigation was in progress, on a warrant drawn from a complaint issued by the county attorney.

According to the information laid before the county attorney, the offense was committed just before the commission began its afternoon session. It is alleged that Miss Harrie, her mother and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Kellogg were coming out of the commission chamber, when Kladis approached the young woman and applied a vile epithet, reflecting on her chastity.

According to the girl the attack was the culmination of a series of insults heaped upon her by the Greek during the last few weeks. During the afternoon session of the commission, Mrs. Kellogg charged that Patrolman Hargrove had sent a Greek to the girl's room.

Kladis was permitted to remain in

the commission chamber during the afternoon, in the custody of Captain J. J. Roberts of the police department. The technical charge against him is that of importing unchastity to a woman, a criminal misdemeanor.

Later, in the county attorney's office Kladis was questioned by Captain J. J. Roberts, who had him in custody, and A. C. Hargrove, as to whether the girl had threatened to have Kladis arrested if he insisted on testifying in Hargrove's behalf. His reply was "No."

## MEDICOS CHOOSE DELEGATES.

Provo, Aug. 13.—The Utah County Medical society held its regular monthly meeting here today. Dr. J. W. Ald reported on his recent visit to conventions and hospitals in the east. The following delegates and alternates were elected to the state convention in Salt Lake next month: Delegates—A. C. Stoddard, H. S. Vyne and W. T. Hasler. Alternates—David Westwood, Oscar Grue and L. D. Stewart. Dr. M. W. Biglow of Provo was admitted to membership and the application for membership by Dr. F. H. Lay of Price was referred to the censors' committee.

## POPULATION OF PORTO RICO

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14.—Statistics of the population of Porto Rico, as reported to the Thirteenth Decennial Census are presented in detail in a bulletin soon to be issued by Director Harris of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It is prepared under the supervision of Wm. C. Hunt, chief statistician for population.

The census of Porto Rico in 1910 was the second enumeration under the auspices of the United States Government. The first enumeration was made in accordance with the provisions of an executive order dated September 8, 1899, and was taken as of November 10, 1899, under the direction of the War department. By the act providing for the Thirteenth Decennial Census of the United States, taken as of April 15, 1910, Porto Rico was included in the area of enumeration and, under the discretionary authority vested in the Director of the Census, was made a single census district, a supervision of the census being appointed to have immediate charge of the work. The schedules and instructions were in Spanish and every precaution was taken to make the census as nearly complete and accurate as possible.

Total Population

The population of Porto Rico in 1910 was 1,118,012. Compared with a population of 953,243 in 1899, this representing an increase during the 11 years of 164,769, or 17.3 per cent. The population of Porto Rico, as given by censuses taken at varying intervals beginning with 1765, was as follows: 1910, 1,118,012; 1899, 953,243; 1887, 798,565; 1877, 731,648; 1860, 583,208; 1846, 447,914; 1832, 339,951; 1815, 220,892; 1800, 155,429; 1775, 79,250; 1765, 44,883.

Porto Rico has two cities, 64 towns, and 12 villages. San Juan city, the largest place, had a population in 1910 of 48,716, and Ponce, the next largest, a population of 35,095. Mayaguez and Caguas, with 16,563 and 10,354 inhabitants, respectively, also

seven places having from 5,000 to 10,000, 19 having from 2,500 to 5,000 and 48 having less than 2,500 inhabitants.

The urban territory of Porto Rico in 1910—that is, the places of 2,500 inhabitants or more—contained 224,620 inhabitants, or 20.1 per cent of the total population, while 893,392 inhabitants, or 79.9 per cent, lived in rural territory. The urban territory as it existed in 1899—that is, the places then having 2,500 inhabitants or more—contained 138,703 inhabitants, or 14.6 per cent of the total population, while 814,540, or 85.4 per cent, lived in rural territory. There has been considerable increase in the proportion of urban population.

In 1910 the two places then having more than 25,000 inhabitants each, San Juan and Ponce cities, contained 7.5 per cent of the total population of Porto Rico, while the corresponding percentage for 1899 was 6.5 per cent. The combined population of the groups of urban places having less than 25,000 inhabitants each comprised 12.6 and 8.3 per cent of the total population of Porto Rico at the censuses of 1910 and 1899, respectively.

## Color or Race

In 1910 the population of Porto Rico as 65.5 per cent, or nearly two-thirds white; 20 per cent mulatto; and 4.5 per cent black. It was 98.9 per cent native, and 1.1 per cent foreign born. The native population embraces, together with persons born in Porto Rico, all inhabitants of Porto Rico who were born in the United States or any of its outlying possessions. Native whites of native parentage constituted 62.3 per cent of the total population and 95.1 per cent of the white population. Native whites of foreign of mixed parentage constituted 2.4 per cent of the total population, and foreign-born whites 0.9 per cent.

Of the total population, 98.9 per cent were native and 1.1 per cent foreign born. In no one of the principal classes was more than two per cent foreign born.

There were in 1910, 557,301 males in the population of Porto Rico and 560,711 females, or 99.4 per cent males to 100 females in 1899 was males to 100 females in 1899 was 98.2. In each class of the native whites, and in the black and the mulatto population, females outnumbered males, the lowest ratio, 93.6 to 100, being that for native whites of mixed parentage. Among mulattoes the number of males to 100 females was greater in 1910 than it was in 1899—98.5 as compared with 95.8; among the blacks it was somewhat less—95.6 as compared with 96.2. In the foreign-born white population males greatly outnumbered females at each census, with a ratio of 318.5 males to 100 females in 1910, and a still higher ratio in 1899.

In the total population 15 years of age and over, 43.7 per cent of the males and 38 per cent of the females were returned at single in 1910. The percentage married (that is, living together as husband and wife by mutual consent) he included the percentage married becomes for males 52.2 and for females 51.1. The percentage widowed was 3.9 for males and 10.7 for females. Both for the males and the females in the total population the percentage single was

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### Proportionate Rates to Other Points.

Dates of Sale—August 16, 22, 28; September 10, 11.

### LONG LIMITS—LIBERAL STOPOVER PRIVILEGES.

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lower and the percentage married higher in 1910 than in 1899.

## STICK-TO-ITNESS URGED ON CADETS

Washington, Aug. 14.—Stimulation of ambition among the warrant officers of the United States navy is the object of a circular letter sent today throughout the service by Secretary Daniels, who is anxious to see the non-commissioned officers aspire to commissioned rank. Under the law 12 warrant officers a year can be elevated to positions as ensigns, provided they pass the examination prescribed, but very few in recent years have seized the opportunity.

The secretary is of the opinion that worthy aspirants should be encouraged and their ambition spurred. To that end he has liberalized the regulations, the chief concession being that those who fail in their first examinations may try again as often as they make application and evince a real earnestness to rise in the service. "If you don't at first succeed, try

try again!" in effect is the burden of the secretary's invitation.

The circular to those in the naval forces eligible to rank was inspired by the desire of Secretary Daniels to see the full quota this year sworn in as ensigns. The secretary believes the plan will work for the good of the service and increase interest in the navy.

### MANAGER OF FRUIT DISPLAY.

Brigham City, Aug. 13.—Albert Hansen, manager of the fruit display for Peach day, has been busy during the past few days notifying the commercial clubs of the county that space will be given them for fruit exhibits and urging them to make good exhibits of the products raised in their respective localities. The fruit exhibit feature will be given special attention this year, and will undoubtedly surpass all past attempts in this line.

Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 14.—For the purpose of placing 75,000 bibles for New England hotels, \$25,000 has been raised by the Gideons in their three days' national convention here.

# Governor Brigham Young's Great Seal of the Territory of Utah on Pennants

September 9th is the anniversary date of the creation of the territory of Utah and the adoption of the Great Seal and assumption of authority by Governor Brigham Young. Save one coupon published each day in this paper and get one of these pennants before Sept. 9th, 1913. Positively none will be on hand after Sept. 9th. The Seal of Governor Young is different from the Utah State Seal. Get it while you can. Here is an exact likeness of the official Great Seal of the territory of Utah as used by Governor Brigham Young Sept. 9th, 1850, embossed on red college felt.



Fifteen Cents [15c] and one coupon gives you one of the Memorial Pennants, extra large size 15 x 36 inches on college felt. We are instructed to return as directed by the manufacturers, all unsold pennants on the day after Sept. 9th, 1913. These pennants are worth from 75 cents to \$1.00 each, but are sold by us for 15 cents each. The Pennants are perfectly embossed and with ordinary care will last for ages.

Don't forget our Booster Pennants, 15 cents each as long as they last, at the office of —

THE OGDEN STANDARD.